SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Figure Opera France-Adents, 2 and 4 P. R. States Billes Taylor, 5 P. M. Sides Billes Taylor, 5 P. M. Sides Billes Control of States 10 Var. Jc., 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. down diports Winners Fait Lynns, 2 and 3 P. M. Hadlan's Square I beater to Chancery. 1 and 100 P. 1 Minibutter: Bink—th sv. and stiff at.
Nibles 4 andes—Aronal the World in th Days. Fand SF. M.
From Phatter's Threater—Captal Fries. SF. M.
The 1s 1 beatre—Two Grptans. Tand SF. M. 6th Avenue Theatre Fra Disvola Tand . P. M.

Advertising Rates. DAILT AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing; large type, 60 cents; and preferred positions, 50 te to \$2.50, according to classification. WHERE, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Yesterday the colossal statue of Liberty was presented by France to the United States, and became, formally, the property of its future owners. We cannot foresee exactly what the effect of the statue will be when it shall be placed on its pedestal, but, so far as we can judge from its enthusiastic reception, we should say that, whether or not it shall be an artistic success, it will always be looked upon as a pleasant memento. Those who were so fortunate as to witness the ceremonies of presentation and acceptance could not fail to admire the graceful and happy manner of acknowledgment on the part of the Mayor and his associate speakers, and the distinguished and gallant demeanor of the French officers who had been charged with the statue's conveyance.

The most important work of the Congress which will meet next December is to provide for the creation of a navy adequate to the needs of this nation in peace or war.

Now that the management of our naval affairs is in honest hands, no time should be lost. The ROBESON-ROACH navy is beyond reconstruction. New ships are wanted, the best that American skill can devise and build. The ships will cost money, and Congress will have to vote the money.

For years THE SUN has opposed every bill extending the appropriations beyond the actual immediate requirements of the service. The policy of the wisest leaders among the Democrats in Congress has been the same. The right course has been to starve the Rings and to cut down to the minimum the possibilities of plunder. It was not that the need for means of national defence was less urgent than it is now; it was simply because there was a dead certainty that the millions voted by Congress would be either injudiciously and extravagantly spent or

That certainty is one of the scandals of the past. There is now full assurance that recommendations going to Congress from the Navy Department will be prompted solely by regard for the public interests; that no Ring of jobbers will direct the work of construction and pocket the spoils; that the day of the Dolphins and Tennessees and Puritans has gone by; and that, whether the ships of the future are built by contract or in the Government yards, the people will get their money's worth, so far as it is in the power of an incorruptible and energetic Secretary to insure that result.

We believe the conviction is now general that increased liberality in the appropriations made by Congress will be met by rigid economy in the department and constant vigilance in the expenditure of the money. The new navy will be honestly built.

Cabinet Making Under Difficulties.

Though it is now close upon a fortnight since the Liberals were defeated, all the places in the new Cabinet are not yet filled, nor is it absolutely certain that the Conservatives can manage to form a Government. The difficult office of Chief Secretary for Ireland still remains undisposed of, for the Premier's nephew, Mr. Balfour, who was designated for it by a former report, is now assigned to another post. It has also been found necessary to do considerably more for SIT STAFFORD NORTHCOTE than was at first intended, for instead of being put off with a barouy and the empty distinction of President of the Council, a sinecure bestowed in recent times on Ministers of second and even therd rate consequence, he is to be made an Earl, and allowed to figure as the First Lord of the Treasury, a position usually taken by

the head of the Government. But the task of reconciling Sir STAFFORD to the humiliation involved in his deposition from the leadership of his party in the Commons, and of installing every member of the so-called fourth party in an office without exasperating the survivors of the Beacons-FIELD Cabinet, does not represent by any means the whole or the worst of the obstructions to the formation of a Ministry strong enough even to live out the remnant of the present session. Parliament caunot adjourn before the passage of a Supply bill, and it is plainly impossible for the Conservative minority to carry through a budget of their own without the active help or the friendly neutrality of a section of the Liberals.

The attempt to secure the indulgence of

Mr. GLADSTONE, in which the Queen is said to have taken an earnest part, seems to have miscarried, if the purport of his assurances, is described correctly by the London press. He is willing, we are told, to let the Conservatives go through the motions of administration, if they will consent to be the puppets of the defeated Cabinet and meekly confine themselves within the lines of legislation and of policy that the late Premier had drawn. That is to say, Lord Salisbury's friends must not only pass the Seats bill and Registration bill, which Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE pledged himself to sanction, but they must agree not to diverge a hair's preadth from the attitude maintained toward Russia by Lord GRANVILLE, until, at all events, the inchoate treaty regarding the Afghan frontier and the Penjdeh incident has been officially ratified and carried out. Neither would any deviation from the Egyptian programme of the late Cabinet be permitted by the master of the Liberal majority in the present House of Commons. But even if the Conservatives could be tempted to thus hamstring and stuitify themselves-and the last nublic speech of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL indicated a willingness to accept all measures of fereign policy adopted by the ourgoing Ministry as irrevocable facts—they would have no guarantee of forbearance and indulgence on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE when they in turn are forced to take the initiative in legislation. For, although coercion and many other subjects that are pressed on the attention of the lawmakers might conceivably be postponed to an autumn session or to a new Parliament, a Supply bill at least must forthwith be passed, and it is said that Mr. GLADSTONE, in his conferences with the Queen and with Conservative leaders, has expressly reserved the right of criticism and attack upon the fiscal

Exchequer. This means, if it mean anything, that not only must the Conservatives bind themselves to act as the dutiful executors of the defunct Cabinet in all matters of foreign policy and reform legislation, but Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH must make himself a laughing stock by inserting in his budget the very provisions concerning the beer and spirits tax by assailing which on June 8 he turned the Liberals out!

There is evidently little warrant for the hope entertained by the Queen and by Lord Salisbury that satisfactory assurances of support could be obtained from Mr. GLAD-STONE. It may yet turn out that there was more promise in the plan originally urged by Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, and which by a firm refusal to renew the Crimes act aimed to secure the good will of many English Radicals, besides the ardent gratitude of the Irish Nationalist party.

The Scotchman and His Banner.

A Scotchman was arrested on Wednesday evening for creating a disturbance by holding aloft in front of one of the theatres a banner, upon which these starting words

"What are you living for ! Is it the wages of sin !!! Or death in the Lake of Fire!!!

No wonder that the people who were coming out from the play stopped to gaze in astonishment at such a writing, and that bystanders collected about the Scotchman until the street was obstructed. They are awful questions to find staring at you as you step from hilarious amusement, and of course the object of the bearer of the banner was to suddenly turn the attention of the gay and careless crowd from the fleeting pleasures of this world to the awful realities of life and death. He would shock them by reminding them of their latter end and the sternal penalties of sin.

In former days, and in days still recent, plous men and women would stop pedestrians in the street to hand them tracts with startling titles, which warned them that death might come at any instant, and asked them if they were journeying toward heaven or toward hell. The great subject, the one subject, of this tract literature, turned out by the million, was the wrath of GoD against the sinner, and the everlasting damnation which awaited the impenitent. The burden of all the sermons and exhortations of the amous revivalists who built up our most numerous religious sects was the samehell and damnation for the sinner, glory beyond conception for the redeemed.

Yet now a poor Scotchman, who adopts a novel and what he believes will prove a peculiarly telling method of awakening people to a sense of their awful danger, is jeered at by the crowd he collects, and soon is lugged off to the station house. And when he is brought into court the next morning nobody is on hand to defend him, and no minister appears to give him consolation and encouragement. He had volunteered to hold up a langer signal on the track to save the advancing train, and yet, instead of getting thanks, he was cast into a cell as a public

nuisance. It is not surprising, therefore, that when he was released he announced his intention of leaving the republic at once. But wherever he goes he is likely to encounter a similar fate-to be treated as a disorderly character-if he persists in holding up his banner with a strange device.

The Scotchman has probably not read the new version of the Scriptures, and does not know that hell has been replaced by sheel, which means something very different, and awakens none of the old terrors. Already before the change was made it had begun to be considered in bad taste to talk about hell, in Protestant churches especially, and pulpit references to the Lake of Fire were carefully omitted, unless, perhaps, in very unfashion

able temples of worship. Yet is not the doctrine of eternal punishment essential to the old theology? Take that away, and is not the main prop of the whole superstructure gone? Are not the questions which this uncompromising Scotchman wrote on his banner the quesions which theology has been

kind for hundreds of years? But now, instead of trembling when they hear or read them, the majority of people seem to laugh and jeer or smile as at an old and exploded superstition. And this tremendous change in public feeling as to a fundamental doctrine of theology has taken place within the last generation, nay, it has chiefly been brought about during the last ten years. Protestantism, we think it may be said, has abandoned the old teachings as to hell, and the new version of the Bible even throws out the word, and substitutes another term that provokes no terrors.

But what will be the consequences of this radical change from fear of hell to ridicule

White Slaves at Khartoum.

Soon after the fall of Khartoum the Brilish Government asked Lord WOLSELEY to take any means in his power, by ransom or otherwise, to procure the release of the Europeans whom the Mandi had captured. In answer to Lord Wolseley's messengers the Manne now replies that he holds ninety-six Christian men and women in captivity, and that he will not give them up.

The most numerous European sufferers at Khartoum, according to the information obtained by Wolseley's messengers, are the ladies and families of Turkish officers in Egypt's service who fell into the Mandi's hands when the city was taken. The officers were killed, and the women, it is said, were distributed among the chiefs in the Mandi's army, and are now held in captivity. There were several Austrian ladies in the household of the Austrian Consul, Horr Hansal. Their fate is unknown, but Herr HANSAL probably perished in the slaughter in which it is estimated Gondon and 2,000 other persons lost their lives. There were also a number of the daughters of Europeans by Abyssinian wives who were reduced to slavery.

The number of male Europeans who are captives of the Mandi is not known, but it probably does not exceed ten or twelve. One messenger reported that four huts at Omdurman were inhabited by the male prisoners. He says he saw SLAVIN Pay, the Governor of Darfour, in chains. Statin is a wealthy Austrian whose love of adventure led him to Africa and into the Khedive's service, He became a Mohammedan before he was promoted to the post of Governor of Darfour, and the intimation in the Mandi's message that SLATIN owes his conversion to the true faith to his captivity is, therefore, not correct. None of the British messengers had seen LUPTON Bey, the Governor of the equatorial province, and the only authority for believing that he is a captive is the MAHDI's recent message and his communication to Gordon last fall, announcing that LUPTON Boy had surrendered. Mr. Cuzzi, an Italian who was Gordon's agent at Berber, fell into the Mandi's hands, and is now among the

prisoners at Omdurman. The unhappy fate of these poor white peo ple, whose prospects of release are gloomy indeed, and whose lives are at the mercy of a propositions of the new Chancellor of the | wild fauntic, is one of the saddest features of

the English defeat in the Soudan, and yet the white prisoners are only a handful compared with the number of Egyptian women who went with their husbands to the Soudan to live in the garrisons that have sugran bed to the MAHDI.

The Decline of Chandler.

The Hop. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER Seems for the moment to be reduced politically to his lowest term, and it is impossible not to be disappointed in him. We had not expected that he would be able to insert himself into the Senate, but we did expect, and everybody had a right to expect, that he would do something lively, startling, and pleturesque, and at least project his personality into the canvass like a blast of dynamite. He has done nothing of the kind. He has been as dull as BLAIR himself, he hasn't seemed to know his own mind, he has demeaned himself like BUMPPO on a log. We

are ashamed of him. What is the matter with bim? Where be his arts of political manipulation, his skill in wirepulling, his subtle mastery of caucuses, his patient massage treatment for sickly booms? Alas for the melting of that

basaltic cheek, if it indeed be melted! We can conceive no other reason for this apparent sudden collapse of the Great Repairer than the gradual sapping of his lynamic political force and old restless ampition by remorse. He pays already the penalty of his rash vow. He staked his fate upon the success of JOHN ROACH'S hulks, and he wrecked himself, and failed. Still, although he has wrecked himself, he can be consoled with the assurance that his last naval pet, the Dolphin, will never be wrecked. She will never go to sea.

A Notable Failure.

A rumor is circulating about among politicians of every name to the effect that the failure of the Hon, WILLIAM R. MORRISON to get elected as Senator from Illinois, was after all due more to his free trade opinions than to any other cause.

The turning point of the contest was the election of a State Senator to fill a vacancy in the Thirty-fourth district. It is a district with a heavy Democratic majority; and yet when the election took place a Republican was returned. This changed the Legislature, turning the contest against Mornison and electing LOGAN.

While the Thirty-fourth is a strong Democratic district, as we have said, it appears that many of the Democrats there are opposed to Col. Morrison's ideas on the subect of free trade. This would seem to be the real reason why they stayed at home on election day and allowed a Republican Senator to be chosen.

The free trade cause would not appear to have made so much progress in this country during the last two years as its sanguine friends and its eloquent advocates had led us to anticipate.

Will not the movement to promote the Hon JOSEPH W. DREXKI, to be the Republican candiiate for Governor of New York, get a great boost from the fact that it is to Mr. DREXEL's mountain cottage that Gen. GRANT has gone to find relief from the dire malady with which he has so long been fighting a desperate battle? The sympathies of the people are always with GRANT, and perhaps Brother DREXEL may profit in a political sense by his kindness to the

renowned General. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is always pointed and frequently instructive, yet sometimes it is mistaken. "The cranks who have placed the country in the hands of the Democratic party," it says. "receive in full measure the scorn of the Republicans of Ohio." By cranks the Commercial Gazette means, doubtless, the Mugwumps; and we beg to observe that it was not they who did the job in question. The country was placed in the hands of the Democratic party by the Stalwarts of New York, and finally by the effective fanaticism of the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

The appointment of Judge STALLO to be Minister to Italy calls forth various comments. but none more suggestive than the following

from the Tribune: "Whether he will be particularly welcome at the Vati can, as well nigh the most conspicuous freethinker in this country, lanot, perhaps a matter about which Presi-

dent CLEVELAND thought fit to ask himself And why should Mr. CLEVELAND ask himself any such question? The Minister to Italy is accredited to the Government of King Hum-BERT, and his instructions contain no reference to the Vatican.

It is true that Judge STALLO is eminent as a rationalistic philosopher, a follower, so far as a man of original mind can be called a follower, of Spences and HARCKEL; but some compensation for the free thinking of the Minister may be found in the circumstance that Mr. ALDEN the new Consul-General in Rome, is both a pi ous Christian of the Anglican or Episcopalian communion, and a very learned ecclesiologist. At the same time, his pronounced sentiments in favor of ritualism carry him far, but we trust not too far, toward the confines of the greatest of all churches, the Church of St. PETER.

THE SUN has a story of a cat which has developed a taste for inquor, and is boosy most of the time. Is it possible that this is the office cat flux SUS occasionally refers to—the cat that also one of CLEVELAND'S letters?—Chicago Tribane.

It is not possible. The office cat of THE SUN is strictly a temporate, reformatory, and progressive creature. He hates liquor, and was never boozy in his life.

Colemiations for Next Fall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Let there be no mistake or misjudgment. It is not so much the 17,000 votes for Butler that are in the way of Democratic success next fall as the vastly greater number of adherents of Butler who voted directly for Blaine as much so as Postmaster Pearson's army of clerks and carriars who are rewarded with retention. Here's the town in which I live; it goes Democratic in five cases out of six. It has elected Democratic Supervisors right straight along for years and without opposition. The President and Board of Trustees of its prominent village are usually Democratic; yet it gave Blaine over 500 majority in preference to Cleveland. That's the way Cleveland's majority of 200,000 for Governor went to the dogs for President, with all his bargained increase of Stalwart and Mugwump support. Now let Mr. Manning make his estimates. OLD OBSERVER.

Mr. Hayard and ble Critics.

From the Courter-Journal. The circumstance of Mr. Bayard's birth has distorted much of the criticism, pro and con, which has attached itself to his career. Three generations of conpicuous public men in a high family, though commo nough in old aristocratic societies, is, from the natur of the case, remarkable in a country such as ours. But a careful scrutiny, applied without preditection, will fail to discover in Mr. Bayard's general behavior any assumption other than that of a well-bred man, self-re specting, as a matter of course, but genial to a degree ers open to the charge of posing for effect than who, having a good person, carries himself with dignity and grace.

The Serrows of an Amateur Poultry Halser. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WIL some one that knows please tell me how to distinguise one positry disease from another? Some of my chick one boads turn very dars, and some walk stiff leave and turn white around the head. Please tell ne what the uniter—the cause and the remedy—and oblige a amateur pontry raise.

The Great Humbur of the Day. From the Brooklyn Culon.

Civil service reform yet has a brief and light

From the Tribune. It is reported that the circulation of the Morth American Merica, under the management of Mr. Thorndike Rice, has reached 29,000 copies.

THE MISTERIES OF CONGO.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-Under the maniplation of the managers of the Congo scheme this appropriation was made in the Diplomatic and Consular act of July 7, 1884:

For an agent to the States of the Congo Association \$5,000, said agent to be charged with introducing and extending the commerce of the United States in the Congo Valley, and for such purpose the further sum of \$10,900, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint in the reexpire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

This grant was made four months before the meeting of the Berlin Conference. It was the entering wedge for the intended participation of the United States in that gathering of fourteen nations. It was adroitly managed under the pretence of promoting commerce, to com mit us to a project which was a bold departure from our consistent and well-established.policy. The most casual examination would have

shown the practical absurdity of this scheme. The appropriation specifically limits the official tenure of the agent to be appointed in the recession the Senate." to the end of the next session of the Senate," which expired on the 3d of March last. In other words, this agent was charged with introducing and extending the ommerce of the United States in the Congo

Valley," and allowed eight months for the work! The mere statement of such a proposition exposes its absurdity, and justifies the belief that another object than the one professed was really at the bottom of this speculating job. The aim was to lay a foundation for bringing the United States into the projected Conference, which soon after was put in form by the initiative of Germany. By this preliminary grant of money we were made to recognize the 'International Association" headed by the King of Belgium, and thus the Government was duped into taking a part in a European Conference with which it had no concern.

It is not to be supposed that the present Administration will in any way sanction the proceedings at Berlin, or admit, even by indirection, that it approves the steps taken by its predecessor. The right of absolute rejection of the final act was reserved, and it will doubtless be exercised in a way to prevent the repe tition of any such venture.

Strange to say, a second appropriation for this object was made in the last Consular and Diplomatic act of March 3, 1885, after the proceedings of the Congo Conference had been called for, and published by order of the House of Representatives. Here it is:

For salary of agent to the States of the Congo Associa tion, \$5,000; said agent to be charged with introducing and extending the commerce of the United States in the Congo valley; and for such purpose the further sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

This agent is now in Washington. When his eport is made the country will see what a farce has been played at the public expense. But there is some comfort in knowing that though the jobbers succeeded in carrying their first point and in figuring at Berlin, they will not carry the last and most important point, of having their performances approved by the superior authority at Washington.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Col. Morrison's Candidates for Marchal and Second Auditor Successful.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The President made the following appointments to-day: Herman G. Weber of Illinois, to be United States Mar-shai for the Southern district of Illinois. Mr. Weber was three times elected Sheriff of St. Clair county, and is at present Mayor of Belleville. He was strongly endorsed for the Marshalship by Mr. Morrison and others. William B. Fleming of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mex

ice, Mr. Fleming is a lawyer of Louisville. He has served several terms in the State Legislature, and was an elector at large in the last Fresidential election. He was an applicant for the office of United States Dis-trict Attorney of Kentucky, but was defeated by J. C. Wicklyffe.

ricct Attorney of Kentucky, but was defeated by J. U. Wiki ffe.
Wiki ffe.
Way of Illinois to be Second Auditor of the Treat. A. vice Orange Ferriss, resigned by Frequest. Mr. Day is a well known lawyer of Illinois. Beautiful State Legislature. Although a comparatively young man, he has been prominent in the political affair of the State Legislature. Although a comparatively young man, he has been prominent in the political affairs of the State for several years. He is one of Representative Morrison's most ardent supporters and it was mainly through his efforts that he received the appointment.

Robert W. Hanks to be Collector of Internal Revenus for the district of Mississiph. Mr. Banks is a leading husmess man of Columbus, Miss. His appointment was urged by secretary Lamar, Assistant Secretary Muldrow, and other prominent citizens of the State.

Multrick Heyward of Maryland to be Marshal of the Consillar Lourt of the Chief Mister at Kanagwa, Japan. Consillar Lourt of the Chief Mister at Kanagwa, Japan.

Postmaster-Renjamin Rygli at Port Jervis, N. Y. Offensive Partisanship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe hat when the Prosident meets applicants for places with his shibboleth, "Can you show the incumbent to he au offensive partisan," he makes a mistake. Seri ounty, is it just to a citizen, seeking the honor of serving his native land, to put him to the unmanly task of hunting up mean things of his neighbor, and putting them on file? Can the President ask one to stir up strife with his Republican neighbor, making him on whom a political opponent has yet smiled in personal amity a hatel enemy for life?

Let the President stand on the vantage ground of truth, and avoid the meaningless cant, "offensive par-lisan." The offensive partisans have some rights, and generally they are the men of ability in their party while the "goody goody" ones are the dunces and

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1885. Sensible Miss Claveland.

Washington, June 12.- My friend, the "old inhabitant," said: "I have seen Miss Cleveland-a plensing lady she is. In a company of callers I saw her making herself agreeable to every one present. She would talk with a lady or gentleman present, and then without attracting notice, would begin a conversation with another guest. Before the evening had passed she and spoken to every one present. She talked of art, and science, and literature, and really, at times, showed as much knowledge of either as if she had devoted a lifetime to its study. She is not a so ciety woman-that is, such a devoter of society that she goes night after night to receptions and talks of some other reception, the weather, beautiful Washington, or some guest's costume. She has no taste for such gatherings, but she does onjoy intelligent company to not mean to say that she is one of those women who, being intelligent, become afrong minded, and want to wear pantaloons, and costs, and yests, and go and do as men do. She seems to have too much common sense for that. Miss Cleveland is not handsome, but her countenance s pleasing, and oftentimes brightens when she becearnestly engaged in a discussion on some subject in which she is interested. Her ciothes are neat, but there s nothing especially stylish about their make.

"And her ornaments - well, I know some wives of Gov-ernment cierks who would think themselves disgraced if they were seen wearing them. At one of her Satur day afternoon receptions she were a sicel ornament. A very fashionable ludy, as also left the White House, turned up her nose until it almost reached the ceiling and remarked: 'Steel ornamenta! Just think! She i have to get over that ""

A Bad System in the Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : May I venture a few remarks on an article concerning the or listed men of the army which appeared in a recen number of The Wesser Sun?
All the young men alluded to as having passed satisactory examinations at the different department head narters are entitled to their commusions without for serexamination. This is according to the law. It is

gross injustice and a violation of the law to submit these men to a double examination when inexperienced citizens are admitted with one only.

It is prestly well known that the last two civil appointments where unde without any examination. When the flower man and advertises the army regulations on recruiting placed to induce young men of reaconairy good education and certified character into the ranks, it should see that they are carried out to the letter. If this absurd and unfair method introduced during the last menths of Arthur's Administration is to obtain under President Cleveland, it will associate an application of "reform" as the navy.

The press could condemn as preposterous a scheme which would permit a Board composed of juntor officers any of the Post Office, to retain or reject candidates aiready passed by the Clvil Service Commissioners. This, however, is exactly what is being done in the army of day.

June 13, 1885. gross injustice and a violation of the law to submit

Rules for Pientes. From the Boston Daily Advertiser. 1. Never take food to a picnic. frink it from.

R. Never go to a great distance.

A. Never take very small children. 6. Have a hearty meal as soon as you get home.

Beecher On Mormonism. From the Richmond Palladium. In one of his recent sorthons on Mr. Receiver and ...

But if the Bible is the worl of God, according to the But if the Bible is the worl of God, according to the old theory of plenary inspiration, then Mormonism is civil to the second of t

Beecher cannot have much further to go to lose

REPUBLICANS TO BE BLOWN SET HIGH. Glant Powder Compounded by Henry B. Harrison of Connections.

NEW HAVEN, June 19 .- Some of the Mugwump papers, particularly the Waterbury American, are trying hard to make themselves believe that politics are hibernating, and will not come out from seclusion again for at least a year. I am strongly impressed that the wish is father to the thought. The truth is, there was never more earnest underground politics here than now, and never more real unctuous bitterness. The changes of attitude of many men of prominence in both the old parties last full has left deep and lasting sores that nothing but actual cautery will cure, and there are many laying low waiting for an opportunity to

put in the caustic just to see the victims writhe. Joseph R. Hawley served one term as Gov-ernor, and Henry B. Harrison will serve no more. There are at least half a dozen ready and able to take his scalp, and there may be a quarrel as to whose belt it shall adorn. Lounsbury, the eloquent and wealthy, who was Gov. Harrison's competitor for the nomination in the Convention, is doing a deal of quiet work and lying mines that will be ready for a fuse

the Convention, is doing a deal of quiet work and lying mines that will be ready for a fuse when the proper time comes. He has not forgotten the impassioned speech made by the Hon. Wm. C. Case in the Convention, which turned the tide in favor of Harrison and left him stranded. Case said, 'Harrison did not need a check pinned to his coat tail as a voucher,' or words to that effect, which Lounsbury thought was meant as a thrust at him, and it was.

Things have changed since then, and all the rich Federal offices have passed from the control of the Republicans, and none so well as Lounsbury know that in the next campaign they will perforce seek a candidate with a big check. He is the man who can make it, and, like Casar, he is ambitious. Harrison, in his attempt to placate the Mugwumps and bring them back to the fold, has made a serious blunder that will cost his party the State Government. It may lose a United States Senator besides. The cool heads in the Republican party see this, and are carefully trying to vell it. Alexander Troup and John C. By the see it too, and smile complacently, but any nothing. Much interest was taken by thousands of Republican mechanics in flow. Harrison's first message, because in it he recommended a law to establish 'a labor bureau.' The measure was popular among the mechanics, who to a man are strong protectionists, and look upon Yale College as the natural and bitter foe to protection, and as a hot-bed where free trade is the principal thing taught. The bill was passed the last day of the session, was approved by the Governor at once, and became a law. Gov. Harrison, who has the power to rate College as the natural and bitter los to protection, and as a hot-bed where free trade is the principal thing taught. The bill was passed the last day of the session, was approved by the Governor at once, and became a law, Gov. Harrison, who has the power to choose the chief of the bureau, asserted that he was going to be guided in his selection by the Knights of Labor and other kindred organizations, and with that in view, he held conferences with them, and requested them to send him names from which to select. A list of names was furnished, any one of which would have been satisfactory, but he disregarded them all and selected, not a professor in Yale College, but one Hadley, a boy tutor, with the agreement that he is to hold his position in college and draw his salary as tutor, and not allow the bureau to interfere in any way. Some wood Republicans say that this domonstrates his ability—the fact that he can draw two salaries and fill two such places at the same time. Others say that Harrison had Hadley in mind when he wrote his message. However that may be, he did inform a committee of workingmen that Hadley was 'a born investigator." It has been suggested that Hadley is to collect statistics to help out Prof. Sumner in his war for free trade. The key to the situation is found in the fact that Hadley is a Mugwump of Yale who voted for Cleveland and Harrison at the same time, and this fact does not tend to harmonize such men as ex-Postmaster Clark of Birmingham, who always voted straight, nor County Commissioner Perry of Waterbury, whose term expires July 1. Both of these ganitemen thought, as did the faithful and cloquent blacksmith, W. W. Lee of Meriden, that they were just fitted for the office of chief, ard could draw the \$2,000 salary as well as anybody. The man who thinks there is not going to be "giant powder" and other oxplosives in Connecticut politics in the next twelve months has not calculated correctly.

AFTER TIFFANY'S DIAMONDS. A Man in Mr. Havemorer's Cont Led Hand-

A well-built, muscular man, with a sunbrowned face, who wore a suit of dark clothes. the coat of rather more fashionable cut than the rest, went into Tiffany & Co.'s store yestarday afternoon and introduced himself to Mr. Cook, a member of the firm, as Mr. Ed

Stokes's manager. "Mr. Stokes wants to buy some stones," the muscular man said. "He sont me here to

make selections for him." A package of loose diamonds was opened, but they did not suit, and another tray, on which were gems worth perhaps \$2,500, wrapped saparately in brown paper, was shown to the muscular man. These stones were a little off color. the muscular expert thought, and the sales-

muscular expert thought, and the sales-man went for another tray.

Mr. Cook had kupt his eye on the customer, and saw him pick up one of the large stones wrapped in brown paner from the tray.

"Give me that diamond," said Mr. Cook sharply, and the muscular man put it back on Excuse me," he said politely, "I thought it

sharply, and the museular man put it back on the tray.

"Excuse me," he said politely, "I thought it was only a piece of paper."

The clerks hustled the man into one of the offices and detained him there until Policeman Philip Brass was called in. Brass put a handcuff on the man's left wrist, and led him down Broadway and University place. At Twelfth street the prisoner, who had been protesting that he was innocent, thrust his right hand into his hip pocket, and pulled out a big reveiver. He put it to Brass's head. Policeman Carey of the Mercer street squad, who was passing, seized him from behind, and disarmed him. In front of the station house in Mercer street, Mr. Hyde of Tilfany's suggested that diamonds might be concealed in the umbrella which the prisoner carried. The latter aimed a blow at Mr. Hyde, and tried to free himself from the officers. Carey clubbed him, cutting his cheek and forehead, There were no diamonds in the umbrella. The prisoner had only 30 cents in his pocket.

When brought before Superintendent Murray at Police Headquarters he first refused to give his name, and then said that he was Ernstus Brown. He refused to say where he lived, but told a reporter that he was a commercial man of St. Louis. "Ive been drinking," he added, "and it's all a mistake,"

In the lining of his worn coat the name H. O. Havemeyer was written faintly.

"How came that name in your coat?" Brown was asked.

"Go and find out," the was surly answer.

Brown was remanded by Justice Duffy.

Henry O. Havemeyer is in Babylon. If the coat the prisoner had on ever belonged to Mr. Havemeyer, how the prisoner came by it could not be ascertained last night.

FREIGHT THIEVES GET A FREE RIDE.

The Conductor Locks them In the Car and Takes them to Chicago, CHICAGO, June 19. When a Chicago and

Alton freight train was stopping at the town of Normal, Ill., yesterday, on its way to this city, William Dean, the conductor, saw a gang of young men break into a car that was loaded with valuable merchandise. As he had no time to secure their arrest, he called his brakeman. They crept up to the car, and, before the unsuspecting burgiars could escape, he closed unsuspecting burgiars could escape, he closed the door on them and instened it securely. The train then started on its way north. When it reached Eighteenth street this merning the police were called, and cloven men who were found in the car were placed under arrest. When arraigned before Justice Foots to-day the conductor said that the railroad company were bothered by the gangs of men who broke into freight cars, and, after throwing out as much merchandise as they thought they could carry away, would jump off and go back along the track and collect the booty. The prisoners say that they saw the door of the car open and intended to steal a ride for a few miles, but had no intention of stealing anything else. At their request, the case was continued to June 22, to allow them a chance to prove their innocence. Bonds were fixed at \$800 each.

Judgment Again Entered Against Sands. Nathaniel Sands failed to appear in the Su reme Court yesterday on the rehearing of the city's uit to recover from him \$75,000 and interest being a commission that he received from Compiteller Conneils for floating \$15,000,000 of city bonds when he was a fast Commissioner. The city heigh that being a only office the commission of the commission. Mr. Saudhadfoir lawyers present that a commission. Mr. Saudhadfoir lawyers present the century was offered for the defence, and Judge Lawyers gave judgmen again for the city, the amount being \$12,000.

Stole the Third Page of the Newspaper. The composing rooms of It Progreso Italo-Americano are at 27 Cenart street and the printing is done in Frankfort street. While the forms were being removed on Thursday morning three of them were being body to carry off the form for the third page of the paper. The form weighed over 100 pounds and is worth about 100 pages.

Cigars and Water Tanks Seized. Customs Officers Hussey and Britton seized

on the shop of James Hembury, 12 Counties slip, yester-day, ten from water tanks that had been imported on the ship British Peer. Customs Officers Brown and Dono-hue captured 2000 smuggled cigars on the steamship Pueble resterday.

PRANES IN THE PERESKILL CAMP.

Cannon Crackers Fired in Front of the Of STATE CAMP, Peckskill, June 19 .- After taps last night, when all the soldiers' lights were out, and when every man was presumed to be between three red blankets and a six-foot canvas cot, cannon crackers went off in front of the officers' quarters, and after every explosion an accordion would wall. The racket was kept up until the stock of firecrackers ran out. There is lots of joility in the camp just at present, as this is the last night, and several mock parades are arranged to come off when the of-ficers are asleep, even if the State authorities

have forbidden them.

This morning the negro waiters tried to have a ball game, but they had a fight with the umnire in the third innings instead. The punishment for staying at Peekskill

after 10% o'clock at night is double guard duty. As a result the guards are the liveliest fellows in the camp. To prevent trading passes, it has been ordered that the corporal of the guard in the camp. To prevent trading passes, it has been ordered that the corporal of the guard must be called before anybody is let through the lines. It is a mile and a quarter around the camp guard line, and the sentres keep the corporal on a run all night. Each sentry challenges him as he goes by, and some of the guardsmen plague him by unnecessary calls. Many men stayed over in Feckskill too late last night, and timid sentinels were startled by apparitions swiftly appearing on the edge of the ravine and dashing across the line.

Privates John R. Auld and William C. Reed of Company E have been dismissed for deserting when they were put on extra guard duty. A couple of youngsters who were caught staying out too late were set to cleaning camp.

The Tenth Separate Company from Newburgh came down this afternoon. They are the guests of Company E. They were wheeled through a barrow parade after dusk to-night. This morning there was a sham battle, in which Private Treadwell of Company B was overcome by the heat. Former Governor Hartrantt of Pennsylvania came to camp in the afternoon with Col. North of his staff. He reviewed the regiment at dress parade. To-morrow afternoon the Twenty-third goes out, and the Seventh comes in. The latter will leave its armory in New York at 10 o'clock, and come up on the steamboat Long Branch. More than 900 men are expected.

THE SIBYL GETS HER DIAMONDS. A Queer Jowel-Energated Apparition in One

Margaret Coogan, 18 years old, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday Alice R. Kunkle, a dwarf, who was covered with jeweiry and leaned on a gold-headed cane, was complainant. She seemed to be in a kind of ecstasy and talked in an excited, rambling way. She said she lived with her husband Billy at 80 Lexington avenue and that Margaret was her servant. She accused Margaret of stealing two diamond earrings.

"She stole them on Saturday, your Honor, No one else was there. I offered her \$10 to give 'om back to me, and she did."
"How is that, Margaret?" asked Justice

"How is that, Margaret?" asked Justice Murray.

"I have been with her two months, your Honor. I am a Scotch girl, and came here from St. Louis, She is some kind of trickster."

"No. I'm not," interrupted Mrs. Kunkle, sharply; "I'm a clairvoyant. I don't do any of your common card tricks."

"On Tuesday," continued Margaret, "she came to me and said; Mary, I see my dead mother floating in the air. She tells me my diamond earrings are lost. She says there are eight persons in the house, and we must be careful. Then she gave me the keys and told me to find the enrings. I unlocked her table drawer, where she always keeps them, and found them there. I gave them to her, but she did not give me \$10 or anything clse."

"Ask Billy," velied Mrs. Kunkle. Then, in a lower tone: "She was an honest thief, any how. My gold watch and chain and all my jewels were in the drawer, and that's all she took. I brought the table as swidence."

"Here are your diamonds." said the Justice. "Mary, you are honorably discharged. I advise you to find a place clsewhere."

Mary dried her tears, and the complainant went hobbling out, muttering:
"Got my diamonds—all I cared for, anyhow."

CLUVERIUS SENTENCED TO DEATH. Civing him Time to Got a Decision on a Motion for a New Trini.

RICHMOND, June 19 .- The Hustings Court room this morning was packed with one of the largest crowds seen there during the four weeks of the trial of T. J. Cluverius for the nurder of Fannie Lillian Madison, while hundreds of people filled the corridors and the neighboring streets. The cause of this gathering was the expectation that the death sentence would be pronounced on Cluverius, and it had been intimated that he would make some statement. The prisoner was brought some statement. The prisoner was brought into court and occupied a seat behind the bar with his counsel. He appeared self-possessed. Judge Crump of his counsel said that the preparation of bills of exceptions had not yet been completed, and asked that a further postponement be ordered until to-morrow.

Common wealth Attorney Meradith opposed delay, inasmuch as the preparation of the bills of exceptions would not be interfered with. Judge Atkins concurred with Mr. Meredith, and decided to proceed.

Clerk Lawton then told the prisoner to stand

Judge Atkins concurred with Mr. Meredith, and decided to proceed.

Clerk Lawton then told the prisener to stand up, and propounded the usual question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisener, in a rather low and husky voice, addressing the Court, said:

"I will say, sir, that you are pronouncing sentence on an innocent man. That is all I have to say, sir,"

Judge Atkins then passed sentence, briefly, but impressively, fixing the time of its execution on Nov. 20 next. The prisener stood unmoved without manifesting the least emotion.

The court was then adjourned and the condemned man theorisek to juil, where he was

The court was then adjourned and the con-demned man taken back to just, where he was locked in a murderer's cell, there to remain until the day of execution, or until granted a new trial by the Supreme court, which will meet in this city on Nov. 2. Judge Atkins so fixed the time as to give the brisoner an opportunity to get a decision of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Bayard After Information for the Manufacturers. WASHINGTON, June 19. - Secretary Bayard has

formulated a plan by which he proposes to obtain for American manufacturers, through the medium of our Consuls in Europe, all the information they desire re-garding manufactures abroad. He has written to a large number of manufacturers throughout the country asking them to submit to him any questions covering subjects upon which they desire information regarding the manufacture of their respective classes of goods in the manufacture of their respective classes of goods in foreign countries, and these questions will be sent to the Consuls abroad, with instructions to obtain the information sought. Mr Bay and Ropes by the plan to procure a for our manufacturers such information as will show conclusively obstite in the price of the raw material, the coal of lakor, improved packinery, Ac., the American or the Lumpean manufacturers have the advantage in the creditation of manufacturer above the advantage in the creditation of manufacturer at the price of raw majoritation should be found for the price of raw majoritation abroad will size be of good advantage to the critical states divergenced as the collection of duty on improved articles of foreign manufacture. Excretary injuried articles of foreign manufacture. Excretary of State in this new project.

The President Has Not Decided to Visit Newport.

NEWPORT, June 19.—Commissioner of Educa-SANGOLA, June 19.—commissioner of Educa-tion laten has written to the local committee which has in charge the arrangements for the meeting here in July of the American Institute of Instruction, Interna-ing them that he presented their invitation to President they examined him that they were not pre-pared in accept the invitation, and certainly not to de-pared in accept the invitation, and certainly not to de-tail the superconduction of the days. The commit-tee atili hope the President will be here.

Robert Treat Paine's Bequest to Harvard

Boston, June 19.-By the will of Robert freat Paine of Brookline \$30 (xs) has been bequeathed to lineward College for the maintenance of a professorable, to be known as the Paine Professorship of Practical Astronomy, in commemoration of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and great-grandfather, and great-grandfather, and great-grandfather, and of whom were graduates of light and The residue of the property, after some private hequests have been paid, is given to the Praduction of the contege, the moome of which is to be appended for the support of the assestants in the Observatory, in purchasing and repairing instruments, and in awards for the discovery of new planets.

Large Classes at West Point. WEST POINT. June 19.-The large number of new admissions this month to the Military academy bring the corps of cadets up to the full standard. There are now not over twenty-live vecancies existing in the four classes, which means that every Congress district in the Union is represented, being something almost without precedent. The September "plebes" will nil every vacancy.

\$1.300 a Day in One Department. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- In pursuance of the

policy adopted by Secretary Manning of cutting down expenses in the various bureaus of the Transury Department, wherever possible without detriment to the prompt transaction of public business, 200 persons unployed as storckeepers gaugers, ac. in the internal rescence service jave been removed whice March 25. The average per dicin pay of these cupioyees was \$1. When the mucous surfaces of the broughla are sore or inflamed. Br. Jayue's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold or subdaing a cough you will find in it a certain request,—Ass.

THEY FORGIVE LAFLAND.

The Old Dominion Company Sure He'll Never Open the Sea Valve Again.

It was not until four hours after a diver went down into the engine room of the sunken Old Dominion line steamer Guyandotte, and plugged up the big sea valve that Fireman Sam Laffand unserswed and pried off, that the pumps got enough of the North River out of he hold and cabins to make the vessel float ngain. She floated shortly after 10 o'clock on Phursday night, but it was not until noon yesterday that the crew got through wringing the wet out of things in the berths, and tearing up the carpets and other cabin upholatery that were ruined by the water. The handsome reneering of the cabins began to crack and chip off while they were at work, and it will take a good many hundred dollars to replace it. The cabin plane was full of the North River when the vessel came up from her prolonged bath, and so were all the dishes and pans and refrigerators in the cook room. Lighters an-chored alongside the steamer at noon and be-gan to take off big casks of tobacco. The river water had made a bad mess of the tobacco

leaves inside.

The engineers put a new rubber suction band around the bonnet of the sea valve late in the afternoon and screwed it back into place as tightly as their biggess monkey wrenches could twist the big boits.

Fireman Laffand climbed aboard the steamer

twist the big boils.

Fireman Lafand climbed aboard the steamer sariy in the morning, but stayed only a short time, and kept out of the way of his brother, who was waiting to express his ordinion of his performance in a personal interview. Lafand did not go to Delaware, as was supposed, after he left the sinking steamer. He stayed in New York all night, but wouldn't tell where. He told Superintendent Slote of his own accord that he had understood Engineer Floming to order him to unscrew the sea valve, and that he had obeyed without asking questions. He had no idea that he was doing anything stupid. Officers of the Old Dominion Company said yeaterday that Lafand had not been discharged and would not be. They feel quite certain that he will never open the sea valve again. The vessel and cargo were fully insured, and the loss caused by Lafand's performance will be made good by the insurance companies.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Little Herman Kipp's Convolutions at the Hight or Sound of Water. Symptoms of hydrophobia were first ob-

served in Herman Kipp, 5 years old, of Newark. on Thursday. He died at 1% o'clock yesterday afternoon. Seventy-three days ago the lad was bitten on his cheek by a large black dog. The wound was cauterized about four hours after it was inflicted, and it subsequently healed rapidly, leaving only a slight red scar, healed rapidly, leaving only a slight red hear, looking like the scar of a scratch, half an inch long. After the wound healed, he suffered no pain or inconvenience from it until Thursday morning, when he was observed to rub it frequently, and he told his mother that his face pained him. Spasmodic muscular contraction soon appeared, and the child was affected by the sight of water or the lightest breeze.

A low cot was pushed against the wall, away from the windows, and the little patient was surrounded with pillows to protect it from the air. His thirst could not be quenched, because liquid could not be administered without throwing him into convulsions. Afterward there were accumulations of frothy mucus in the mouth, and the child, in attempting to clear his throat, made sounds which were interpreted by the attendants into growling barks. Morphine and muriate of occaine were administered hypodermically, but they were almost powerless to relieve the suffering.

Once while Dr. Diefenbach wasfeleansing his syringe in a glass of water the sound of the water reached the ears of the child, and instantly brought on a violent convulsion. looking like the scar of a scratch, half an inch

SUNBEAMS.

-The Chicago Public Library, now eleven years old, contains 111,621 volumes, and has the largest number of readers of any library in the country except

The whole number of visitors to the New Orleans Exhibition was 1,158,840. The show was open nearly as long as the Centennial Exhibition at Philadel phia, which was visited by 8,810,066 persons -One of the largest single electric lights

ever constructed was placed on exhibition at Seneca Palls, N. Y., on a recent Saturday evening. It was of 0,000 candle power, and was made in Ilion. The light was placed on the tower of a building at a height of seventy-five feet from the ground. It is intended to ill minate the whole village. A call has been made to the London Field y a fair equestrienne for some sort of a folding rope adder contrivance by which she can mount herself when

left to the mercy of "a feeble parior maid, a clumsy groom or gardener, or a low kitchen chair." Such a thing is just as much needed in America. So here is a hauce for an ingenious mind. -In Iroland, according to lately published tatistics, the birth rate in 1884 was 26 per 1,000 and the death rate 17.6. Both are below the average for the pre-ceiling ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 7,221 deaths, only one of which was due to small pox. There were 16

deaths from the latter in 1883, while during the previous ten years the annual number averaged 333 -It must be admitted that the municipal authorities of London show great consideration for the sanitary and recreative needs of the population of that city in providing it perseveringly with miditional open spaces. The strip of waste land adjoining St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Thames Embankment, is the intest of these invaluable gifts to the people. It is to be laid out

as an ornamental garden. -In regard to the operation for dividing certain fibrous bands in the little finger so as to give of Philadelphia good functional results have been on tained, but it suggests that "the effort necessary to stretch any fibrous hand existing between the fingers :

tseif useful, as tending to stretch all the muscles a -A lad of seventeen, who was with the Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha, was an eye witness of his fleath, and gives this account: " Hicks Pasis put the very few English officers left with him, seeing all hope of restoring order gone, spurred their horses and sprang out of the confused mass of wounded, dead, and dying. These officers fired their revolvers, cleaning a space for themselves, till all their amountion was expended. They killed many. They had got elect outside. They then took to their swords and fought til they fell. Hicks Pasha alons remained. He was a terret his sword without killing him. They named him Abea Deran Dougal, the heavy armed for thice or brawny

He kept them all at bay, but he was afruck on the wre with a sword and he dropped his own. He then fell." -A Sergeant-Major, named Ebrard, of the some of the funds placed in his charge, and lost all a Muneco. He ran away, took the name of Antoine Vo. ner, enlisted in the Foreign Legion, and volunteered for Tonquin. He was wounded at thu and lost his left arm. He received the medal. Subsequently he was on the point of being proposed for the cross of honor for special acts of irravery, when one of his former subor-dinates recognized him and denounced him. On being arrested he admitted his guilt, and was taken back to France on board a transport ship. His trial excited a great deal of interest. His lawyer pleaded for his acquittal on the novel ground that his giorious exploits had wiped away his former crime, and the court mar tin), after a few minutes' deliberation, unanimously acquitted film. The announcement of his acquittal was halled with joy by the sympathetic crowd that attended

his trial, and with shouts of " Piec la France! -One of the exports of Persia is horses The Persian dealer travels over the country, having agenta in every lurge town. He buys for the Indian market. His destination, when he has got together a likely lot of animals, is usually Hombay or Hangalore; a lew dealers try Kurraches. As a rule the Persian hors desier buys nothing under fourteen hands. The Person horses exported to India are sold either as riding horses and chargers at an average minimum price of usira pres, or as artillery horses at a standard price of 4 M ra pers, while the animals that remain unlought for those purposes are eagerly snapped up as carriage borses. The Fersian borse dealer, even when most respectable, resorts to bishoping, which dictionaries define as "to use arts to make old horses look like young ones." the arts used consisting in cutting the upper surface of the incisor teeth into a depression, and then with a chomb ral preparation blackening the eavity so as to imitate the "marks" of a young borse. The operation is a ways performed during the voyage to lucia from the an Guif, the instrument used being a dentist's rose

rad hand driff. -A practical joke played upon a Croatian peasant has nearly caused the destruction of the chemical laboratory of the University of Agrain. The peas nt, who was coming with his wife into Agram, separat ed from her, agreeing to meet her a few hours later at a certain place. As she delayed her return, he expressed his anxiety to a hystander, who told him, in just that his wife had probably been kidnapped by the university vivisectors, who made it their business to cut up women and children. The wife came up soon afterward and went home with her husband, but the latter repeated what he had heard, and the results have been most seri-ous. On Whitsunday an infuriated mob of peasants attacked the laboratory, crying, "Down with the leflitchen!" and had to be beaten off by soldiers. The unit versity has since been watched every day by evild a posed growds, and there was another attack on the suc reeding Sunday. All the servants of the university have oft their situations, and the professors have had to sel for police protection, being in terror for their lives